

Threshing Machine, per
est, a most ingeniously
constructed mechanism. Notwith-
standing, it was found to be
awkward, yet on our trial, it
was an hour; we carefully ex-
amined it, which was so entirely clean
herein we did not find more
grains. Therefore, on the
most complete and most
economical machine, in
the kind which human wisdom

John Strode,
August 1, 1806.

NO. 5.
of the above, the manager
William Champ Carter, Esq.,
a man of good char-
acter, who has had the con-
trol of the machine, has made
it available.

John Strode.

Personally appeared before me,
John Strode, and made oath, that
he, commonly called De-
nby, on the estate of William
Esq., as the hands begin to
get out wheat faster than
straw in the space of half an
hour, and has on fair trial lately
done much as
mules that work it could do,
until taken out to give
water. Certified under my
hand, September 1, 1806.

John Strode.

For Sale.
Aber is duly empowered
for the sale of a handsome
house, and eight thousand acres
lying on the river Rappahannock,
a mile above Fredericksburg,
for the works completed a
60 feet fall of water, which
commences the most ad-
mirable water works, of different
parts of the whole source of the
river, by a natural canal of about
10 miles, into which the whole force
is turned with little expense
of labour and other works for
the same found equal to
the country, and it has been
judged by good judges. The title
is a great bargain may be had
at any time attend those
premises, and can show
for the works, by an accu-
rate survey, on application to him
in person.

MES DENEALE.

BAKING.
He takes the opportunity of
his friends and the public in
his removal to town again
house and bake-house for
Mr. Edwards, baker, on
opposite the Presbytery,
where he carries on the busi-
ness in all its various branches,
and to have their own flour
sheds with bread pound for
I constantly keep the best
retail, at the most reduced
prices, neither to spare labor nor
attention, he hopes, from
has of the business after
cesship to it, to share a part
of the profits.

Samuel Cooper,
dinnerware.

Negro.
Y, from my house, on
a likely mulatto woman, now
She is stout, straight, ve-
ry full face and pleasant count-
enance, and has an intelligent tongue; for which
she left me she had on an old
petticoat and an old blue
dress with her a blue stuff petti-
cock and muslin jacket. Her
was suspected, and her
aths taken from her, and
have stolen others. She
on which she ran away
ing's quarter, and said she
Wren's store. She is ac-
ting and the neighborhood of
Mrs. Simms and
ell as nurse to their chil-
about 12 or 13 years old.
Dollars to any person who
bring her to me, or lodges
may get her again, or the
county and brought

August 12.
Enquire of the Printer.
She may be had on trial.

Fresh Teas,
Of a superior quality, in small lead can-
ters, and by the pound.
Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

800 WT. OF BAR-LEAD,
JUST COME TO HAND,
And for sale by

A. Lindo.

August 19.

20,000 weight Green Coffee,
JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1806.

[No. 1716.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,

AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsy, and

FOR SALE,

15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
50 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. JANNEY.

I wish to Rent.

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
On the west side of Fairfax street, nearly
opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It
will accommodate a family, and a flour and
grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to
hold 4,000 lbs. flour.

E. J.

September 2.

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north
end of the town, to bind on the river or
nearly so.

Apply to the Printer.

September 25.

WANTED,

In a Wholesale Store,
A YOUNG about 15 years old, of respect-
able connections, and possessing an
active and pleasant disposition.

Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 1.

Wants a Situation in Business,
A YOUNG MAN, of respectable connec-
tions, who writes a good hand. For further par-
ticulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

FOR SALE.

A middle-aged Negro Woman.

Apply to the Printer.

July 16.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and
accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 20.

FOR SALE,

A STOUT able bodied NEGRO MAN,

about 26 or 27 years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30.

FOR SALE,

A FINE, healthy, stout NEGRO MAN,

about twenty-eight years of age.

Apply to the Printer.

September 3.

FOR SALE,

A YOUNG, strong, and hearty NEGRO

WOMAN, with a Female Child at her

breast. She is honest and sober, an excellent

washer and ironer, a good cook, and extremely

handy about a house, and lively and industrious

about any kind of work, is a good spinner,

but has an insidious tongue; for which

she is to be sold. She is not to be disposed

of at a distance unless she consents

thereto.

Enquire of the Printer.

August 12.

She may be had on trial.

Fresh Teas,

Of a superior quality, in small lead can-

ters, and by the pound.

Just received and for Sale, by

TUNIS CRAVEN.

800 WT. OF BAR-LEAD,

JUST COME TO HAND,

And for sale by

A. Lindo.

August 19.

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale, by

Mordecai Miller.

August 14.

On WEDNESDAY,

The first day of October next, will be Sold,
to the highest bidder, at Cleveland, the place
of residence of the late Mr. EDWARD CAR-

TER, deceased, of Prince William county;

Part of the PERSONAL ESTATE

of the said deceased—consisting of

HORSES, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs—various

articles of Furniture, an elegant new

Coach, and pair of Harness, never used—

one or two Stills; and a valuable collection of

Law Books, History, &c. together with a va-

riety of other chattels.

Among the stock of horses, are two young

Mares, and a Horse, of great promise as run-

ners, being descended from the best blood-

stock in America. The Cattle and Sheep al-

so, being of the most valuable breed, will be

an acquisition to farmers who wish to improve

their stock.

A credit till the first of April will be given

for all sums above ten dollars, the purchasers

giving bond with approved security, to carry

interest from the date if not punctually paid.

It is requested that all those who have any

claims against the said estate may make them

known, and all those indebted make payment

to

E. Brooke, Adm'r
with the will annexed.

September 15.

d

Wanted Immediately,

TWENTY stout, able bodied labourers, to

be hired by the month, to work on the road

between Alexandria and Washington.

Apply to

Andrew Scholfield.

September 27.

d

NOW Landing.

From the Slope MARIA ANTOINETTE, at New

Orleans wharf,

34 barrels PORK

40 do. Beef

27 hds. Jamaica,

20 do. St. Croix,

10 do. New-England

10 pipes Holland,

5 do. American,

2 do. Cognac Brandy

20 boxes Mould Candles,

AND O.N. HAND,

9 pipes Cognac Brandy

London. Particulars

WINTS,

London Market

in pipes & qr. casks,

FOR SALE, by

Wadsworth & Butler,

Union, between King and Prince-street.

August 25.

d

13 hds. SUGAR of good quality,

33 bbls. do. do.

5 pipes 4th proof Brandy

4 qr. casks Sherry Wine

of excellent

11 do. Malaga do.

quality.

Boxes of Cotton Cards

Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago

Barrels of Clever and Herbs Grass Seed

And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather.

LONDON, July 27.

Admiralty Office, July 29.

The following letter from rear admiral sir William Sidney Smith, addressed to vice admiral lord Collingwood, has been forwarded to the admiralty in his lordship's letter of the 2d instant.

Pompee, at anchor, off Scilla,
May 24.

MY LORD,

I arrived at Palermo in the Pompee on the 21st of last month, and took on me the command of the squadron your lordship had done me the honor to place under my orders. I found things in the state that may be well imagined on the government being displaced from its capital, with the loss of one of the two kingdoms, and the dispersion of the army assembled in Calabria. The judicious arrangement made by captain Sotheron of the ships under his orders, and the position of the British army under sir John Stuart, at Messina, had, however, prevented farther mischief.

I had the satisfaction of learning that Gaeta still held out, although as yet without success, from a mistaken idea, much too prevalent, that the progress of the French armies is irresistible. It was my first care to see that the necessary supplies should be safely conveyed to the governor. I had the inexpressible satisfaction of conveying the most essential articles to Gaeta, and of communicating to his serene highness the governor (on the Breach Battery, which he never quits) the assurance of further support to any extent within my power, for the maintenance of that important fortress, hitherto preserved by his intrepidity and example. Things wore a new aspect immediately on the arrival of the ammunition; the redoubled fire of the enemy with red hot shot into the Mole (being answered with redoubled vigor) did not prevent the landing of every thing we had brought, together with four of the Excel lent's lower deck guns, to answer this gal ling fire, which bore directly on the landing place.

A second convoy, with the Intrepid, placed the garrison beyond the immediate want of anything essential, and the enemy, from advancing his nearest approaches within 250 yards, was reduced to the defensives in a degree, dreading one of those sorties which the prince of Hesse had already shown him his garrison was equal to, and which was become a safer operation now that the flanking fire of eight Neapolitan gun boats I had brought with me, in addition to four his highness had already used successfully, would cover it, even to the rear of the enemy's trenches. Arrangements were put in train for this purpose and, according to a wise suggestion of his serene highness, measures were taken for the embarkation of a small party from the garrison to land in the rear of the enemy's batteries to the northward.

I confided the execution of the naval part of this arrangement to captain Richardson, of his majesty's ship Juno, putting the Neapolitan frigate and gun-boats under his orders. His serene highness possessing the experience of European warfare, and a most firm mind, having no occasion for farther aid on the spot, I felt I should quit the garrison without apprehension for its safety in such hands, with the present means of defence, and that I could best co-operate with him by drawing some of the attacking force off for the defence of Naples. I accordingly proceeded thither with the line of battle ships named in the margin.* The enemy's apprehension of attack occasioned him to convey some of the battering train from the trenches before Gaeta to Naples. The city was illuminated on account of Joseph Bonaparte proclaiming himself king of the two Sicilies! The junction of the Eagle made us five sail of the line, and it would have been easy for their fire to have interrupted this ceremony and show of festivity; but I considered that the unfortunate inhabitants had evil enough on them; that the restoration of the capital to its lawful sovereign and its fugitive inhabitants would be no gratification, if it should be found a heap of ruins, ashes and bones; and that, as I had no force to land and keep order, in case of the French army retiring to the fortress, I should leave an opulent city a prey to the licentious part of the community, who would not fail to profit by the confusion the flames would occasion: not a gun was fired; but no such consideration operated in my mind to prevent me dislodging the French garrison from the island of Capri which, from its situation, protecting the coasting communication southward, was a

* Pompee, Excellent, Athénienne, Intrepid.

great object for the enemy to keep, and by so much one for me to wrest from him. I accordingly summoned the French com mandant to surrender; on his non-acquiescence (see the annexed correspondence) I directed captain Rowley, in his majesty's ship Eagle, to cover the landing of marines and boats crews, and caused an attack to be made under his orders. That brave officer placed his ship judiciously, nor did he open his fire till she was secured, and his distance marked by the effect of musketry upon his quarter deck, where the first lieutenant, James Crawley, fell wounded, and a seaman was killed: although captain Rowley regretted much the services of that meritorious officer in such a critical moment, he has since recovered.

An hour's fire from both decks of the Eagle, between nine and ten o'clock, with that of two Neapolitan mortar boats under an active officer, lieutenant Rivera, drove the enemy from the vineyards within their walls; the marines were landed, and gallantly led by captain Bunce, the seamen in like manner, under lieutenant Morrell of the Eagle; and lieutenant Redding of the Pompee, mounted the steps, for such was their road, headed by the officers, nearer to the narrow pass by which alone they could ascend. Lieutenant Carroll had thus an opportunity of particularly distinguishing himself. Captain Stannus, commanding the Athenienne's marines, gallantly pressing forward gained the heights, and the French commandant fell by his hand; this event being known, the enemy beat a parley, a letter from the second in command claimed the terms offered, but being dated on the 12th, after midnight, some difficulty occurred, my limitation as to time being precise: but on the assurance that the drum beat before twelve, the capitulation annexed was signed, and the garrison allowed to march out and pass over to Naples with every honor of war, after the interment of their former brave commander with due respect. We thus became masters of this important post. The enemy not having been allowed time to bring two pieces of heavy cannon, with their ammunition, to Capri, the boat containing them, together with a boat loaded with timber for the construction of gun boats at Castel mare, took refuge at Massa, on the main land opposite to the island, where the guard had hauled the whole upon the beach, I detached the two mortar boats and a Gagto privateer, under the orders of lieutenants Falivene and Rivera, to bring them to, sending only Mr. Williams, midshipman of the Pompee, from the squadron, on purpose to let the Neapolitans have the credit of the action, which they fairly obtained; for, after dislodging the enemy from a strong tower, they not only brought off the boats and two thirty-five pounders, but the powder (20 barrels) from the magazine of the tower, before the enemy assembled in force.

The projected sorties took place on the 13th and 15th, in the morning, in a manner to reflect the highest credit on the part of the garrison and naval force employed. The covering fire from a fleet was judiciously directed by captains Richardson and Vicuna, whose conduct on this whole service merits my warmest approbation. I enclose captain Richardson's two letters, as best detailing these affairs, and a list of the killed and wounded on the 12th.

On the 19th ult. the boats of the Pompee, under lieut. Beaufort, brought out a merchant vessel from Scavitta, near Salerno, although protected by a heavy fire of musketry. That officer and Mr. Sterling distinguished themselves much. The enemy are endeavoring to establish a land carriage there to Naples.

On the 23d, obtaining intelligence that the enemy had two 36 pounders in a small vessel on the beach at Scavitta; I sent the Pompee's boats in for them; but the French troops were too well posted in the houses of the town for them to succeed without the cover of the ship. I accordingly stood in with the Pompee; sent a message to the inhabitants to withdraw, which being done, a few of the Pompee's lower deck guns cleared the town and neighboring hills, while the launch, commanded by lieut. Mourayian, with lieut. Oars, of the marines, and Mr. Williams, drove the French, with their armed adherents, from the guns, and took possession of the castle, and of them. Finding on my landing, that the town was tenable against any force the enemy could bring against me from the nearest garrison in a given time, I took post with the marines; and, under cover of their position, by the extreme exertions of lieut. Carroll, Mr. Ives, master, and the petty officers and boat's crew, the guns were conveyed to the Pompee, with 22 barrels of powder.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH.

On board his Majesty's ship La Pompee, May 11th, 1806.

SIR,
Before I make a regular attack, which must necessarily reduce an isolated and irregular fortress without works, I have thought proper, according to the custom of war, to summon you to evacuate the post which you occupy. If you refuse, I inform you that you will be forced to yield upon terms more or less favorable, according to the degree of force and time which you may oblige me to employ to reduce you to this extremity; thus, sir, you see that the terms of the surrender of the post depends upon yourself to-day.

In the hope of an answer, which will spare blood on both sides,

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)
W. SIDNEY SMITH.

To the Commandant of the French troops at Capri.

The Commandant of Capri to Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith.

Capri, May 11, 1806.

I received, sir, your letter, dated this day, and for answer, I have to observe to you, that a true soldier does not surrender till he has tried his force with that which attacks him. You are, sir, too good and brave a soldier to blame me if I do not accept your polite invitation.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) CHERVET,

Captain 101st Regiment.

Captain L'Etang, commanding the French troops, to sir Sidney Smith, rear-admiral of the English squadron.

Island of Capri, May 12, 1806.
Good fortune having favored you, together with the advantages you had in landing, oblige me to make the following proposals:

To give up to you the town Capri, and all the island, reserving to myself, for my honor, and that of the troops I command, the liberty of returning to Naples with arms and baggage, at the time which it shall please you to grant me. I expect this generosity from your hands to avoid bloodshed on both sides; in default of which I shall be obliged to continue till extinction.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) L'ETANG.

CAPITULATION.

CAPRI, at Midnight, the 11—12th June.

In consequence of the good conduct of the officers and troops of the garrison of Capri, the English commanders have granted the following articles, viz.

Art. 1. The officers, subalterns, and soldiers shall embark as soon as possible, with the arms and baggage belonging to them.

Art. 2. They shall be conveyed to Pozzuoli.

Art. 3. The English officers engage to cause the French troops to be as much respected as possible, during the time they shall be in their power.

Art. 4. The French officers make the same engagement towards the troops and vessels which shall transport them to their destination.

This present treaty was concluded at midnight of the 11—12th of May, 1806, between capt. Charles Rowley, captain of the ship and M. L'Etang, captain of the 23d regiment of Light Infantry, commanding in the island of Capri.

To which have signed
(Signed) L'ETANG,

CHARLES ROWLEY.

N. B. The commandant since wishing to disembark with his troops at Massa, invites the English admiral to grant it him.

Approved,

(Signed)

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

List of Killed and Wounded in taking Capri, May 12, 1806.

EAGLE—Lieutenant James Crawley, first lieutenant, slightly wounded; 1 seaman and 1 marine killed; 4 seamen and 6 marines wounded.

List of Killed and Wounded at the sortie of Gaeta, May 15, 1806.

Divisions of the boats detached from the Juno—4 seamen killed and 5 seamen wounded.

(Signed)

W. SIDNEY SMITH.

Letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral Lord Collingwood,
Apollo, June 10, Messina.

SIR,
I arrived here this evening with a French brig, laden with six 24 pounders, brass,

their shot and carriages, taken on the 3d instant, near the Agio Finucana, in the Gulf of Tarento, where she had run aground, her crew having staved her, and landed to defend her, assisted by the armed force of the neighborhood. The almost continual fire during the night, of the musketry, aided by a large field-piece, raged on this service from having her set on fire towards the morning. I have more satisfaction in having performed this service, than I conceive, from the course she was steering when I first saw her, that those guns were intended for the new batteries opposite the Pharos. One seaman was wounded on our part.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

E. FELLOWES.

Sir W. S. Smith.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.
Captain McDougall, in addition to a regular file of London prints has favored us with a few copies of the latest numbers of Cobbett's Weekly Register. From this we have copied for this day's Gazette, his remarks on the subject of peace, and shall in future numbers occasionally make other extracts. Cobbett persists most manfully, in enforcing the propriety of exacting from every candidate for a seat in parliament, a declaration against accepting the public money. He has publicly declared his intention, in case no other person of this principle should offer, to stand at the next election for Westminster. He observes "I repeat that for my own sake I have no desire to be in the House of Commons: for though it would be contemptible affectation to pretend to doubt of my ability to discharge the duties of a member of that house, yet my habits do not lead me that way, nor any other way that takes me from home. The present impression on my mind is, that if either of the candidates for the city of Westminster do, at the next election, make declarations against accepting the public money, I ought to afford the electors of that city an opportunity of choosing a man that will make that declaration.

P. E. A. C. E.

It is truly surprising that men should upon meeting one another ask: do you think there are no hopes of peace? It is indeed surprising, that after all they have seen, that they should still look forward to peace as an object resembling a peace of former times; and that they should appear to expect from a treaty, signed under the present circumstances, a disbanding of regiments, a dismantling of ships, a reduction of taxes, and in short all the usual consequences from a change from a state of war to a state of peace! One would think they had neither seen nor heard of years past; and that they had no recollection of the peace of Amiens; and that the battle of Austerlitz and all the other events of the present war had passed totally unnoticed by them. Among the fund-holders and jobbers of the ally some effect will be produced by a treaty of peace, but as to the people in general, a peace will produce no effect at all. Peace if made under the present circumstances of Europe, and in the present pecuniary situation of England, can be, between France and England nothing more than a mere cessation of hostilities, a season for new and more formidable preparations for war. The professed object of the war on our part was, the restoration of the balance of the continent, or, in the words of that wise monument man, whose debts we have paid, "it was to repress the ambition and chastise the insolence of Bonaparte," in which I think it will not even by Lord Grenville be said that we have quite succeeded. The real point of quarrel was Malta; and are there many persons who imagine that we shall keep Malta? What justification of the treaty other than the plea of absolute necessity can be discovered, it is out of my power to imagine; and does any man suppose that under the effects of such a peace, we shall be able to bear up against the design and the power of France? Shall we have made such a peace, be able so to act as to preserve peace otherwise than by submission to every injury and every insult the enemy pleases to give way to?—The chief cause of the last rupture was, that the ministers found it impossible to live in peace, as Mr. Addington said, we were at war because we could not be at peace. Will not the same reason again arise? During the last peace the produce of the land and labor of England was, in a great degree at the mercy of France; because France having the power of rising or shaking

ing our funds at her pleasure, the amount of her gains could have no measure but that of the extent of our indurance; And will not the like occur again? Shall we not be even more disposed to endure than we were before? If there be any man in the country who can cause the funds to fall to-day and rise again to-morrow, and so on for a length of time, is it not evident he can draw from that source whatever riches he pleases? And why should not Napoleon do the same, if he can, with impunity, threaten us to day & soothe us tomorrow? Here lies the danger. This is our great and mortal disease. While the radical cause of our debility exists, there is no safety for us in peace. Peace cannot last. It may be honored with the name, but it will have in it nothing of the nature of peace. Before we think of anything worthy of the name of peace, our pecuniary affairs must undergo a radical reform.

There must be less left in the power of the enemy at the stock exchange; there must be a reduction of expence; there must be a relief on the score of taxes; the people must not be solely occupied in preparing for the moment when the tax-gatherer shall knock at the door. Whether such a reform is likely to take place the reader may be able to judge from the measures which the Outs have brought forward, and which the Outs have cordially approved of, during the present session of parliament. Yet there must be a reform; there must be a reduction of expence; or, there never will again be real peace between England and France, as independent nations. Pitiable, truly lamentable, therefore is it to hear men talk of peace as a source of tranquillity and ease! — They do not perceive the change of circumstances, and it is greatly to be feared they never will perceive it till it be too late. Ask them why they approved of going to war, and the answer is, because it was impossible to live at peace with such a restless neighbor as Bonaparte! Well, Bonaparte is still alive; and it is not equally impossible to live at peace with him now? Do you think he, either by Mr. Pitt's chastising, or by the effect of adversity, become more moderate in his views? Or do you think that after the third coalition he has more reason to be reconciled to England than he had before? To these questions we receive no answer — we have again to listen to the utterance of vague, undefined hopes; and we are reluctantly compelled to leave the hopes to be enlightened in that school wherein alone wisdom is taught unto fools. My view of the situation of Europe in general, and England in particular renders me very dubious upon the subject of peace; because whether there be war in the name as well as in the thing, of whether there be war under the name of peace, is of little consequence; and as to the terms it is ridiculous to hope that they will, if peace be made under our present pecuniary circumstances, be nearly so good as those of the peace of Amiens. If indeed there were a reform in national expenditure; if the public debt were brought, as it might be, within manageable bounds; if a cheap and efficient military force were completely established; then might an English minister say, I will have real peace, or you France, shall never have a moment's tranquillity; for I can carry on the war with you forever. And why are not these things done? where is the obstacle to their accomplishment? Where is the reason that what is necessary to our political salvation cannot be adopted? The reason is, that while every man is calling upon every other man to make sacrifices, no man will make sacrifices himself; but, on the contrary, it would seem as lord Ellenborough expressed it in the case of the Aishol Claim, that there prevails a general opinion that the ship is upon the rocks, and that every one is endeavoring to rifle the chests, in the hope of escaping from the wreck. This is the reason that nothing efficient is done; and, as the safety of a nation depends solely upon the will and the exertions of the people composing it, what must be our fate if this disposition continues? Times of great public trouble and calamity, times of arduous trial, do frequently bring forth, in nations as well as in individuals, extraordinary virtues and talents. God send that this may be the case in England! But, if any one imagines that the independence of this country is now to be preserved by party harangues or by diplomatic arts, he will, if he live but a very few years, find himself miserably deceived. A nation, situated as we now are, was never yet rescued by ordinary means, much less by means that are weak, if not despicable. There must be extraordinary virtue and extraordinary talent; and, again I say, God send that we may find them!

E. FELLOWES.

HIA, September 26. Buggal, in addition to a London prints has favored copies of the latest number. Weekly Register. We copied for this day's marks on the subject of future numbers occur extrac. most manifestly, in enforcing from every seat in parliament, a decision accepting the public has publicly declared use no other person of old offer, to stand at the Westminster. He ob- that for my own sake to be in the House of though it would be con- on to pretend to doubt discharge the duties of house, yet my habits that way, nor any other be from home. That on my mind is, the candidates for the election, at the next election, against accepting the ought to afford the opportunity an opportunity that will make that de-

C. E.

sing that men should another ask: do youes of peace? It is in after all they have still look forward to seeing a peace of party, signed under the disbanding of regt of ships; a reduction of all the usual con- cern from a state of peace! One would think nor heard of years had no recollection of; and that the battle the other events of passed totally unno- nizing the fund-holders by some effect will be of peace, but as to the peace will produce no made under the pro- Europe, and is the nation of England, and England nothing sation of hostilities, more formidable pre- he professed object was, the restoration of the continent, or, in the monument man, whose "it was to re- chastise the inno- n which I think it Grenville, be said succeeded. The real inuita; and are ther- agine that we shall ification of the trea- absolute necessity out of my power of such a peace, we against the design- able so to act as to every insult that the pture was, that the said, we were not be at peace" son again arise? — The produce of the France; because of rising or sink-

WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 2d.

From information which may be relied on, it appears that the Spanish forces had, in the beginning of August, passed the Sabine river, and entered the territory of the United States. Their whole strength is represented to amount to about one thousand, under the command of col. Errara. Colonel Cushing, the American commandant, was at the last date stationed at Natchitoches, with a force of between four and five hundred men, which, with the troops ordered from Fort Adams and other posts, would probably amount to between six and seven hundred. Governor Claiborne was actively engaged in making arrangements for calling out the militia, if such a measure should prove necessary. Col. Cushing had on the 5th of August dispatched major Porter to col. Errara, to advise him of the existing state of things between the United States and Spain, that negotiations were actually depending between them, and urging the impropriety of making any change in the situation of the armed force of either nation which should alter the state of things on the delivery of the country to the United States; and informing him that any invasion of the territory of the United States would be resisted.

Col. Errara, who was this side of the Sabine, at Prudhome, about 40 miles from Natchitoches, replied on the ensuing day,

that, in obedience to instructions, it was

his purpose to keep the territory against all hostile attempts, it being considered as a dependence of the province of Texas.

Some of the accounts represent the Spanish force as being within twelve miles of Natchitoches; the most authentic information, however, from that post, which is no later than the 10th of August, says no apprehension was entertained for its safety, nor was it thought that an attack was imminent.

NORFOLK, September 24.

This day came up to Hampton Roads his Britannic majesty's frigate Amazon, one of the fleet under the command of sir John B. Warren, who is off our Capes with six sail of the line. Sir John having learned at Newfoundland that the French fleet was on our coast, came in pursuit of it.

In a late paper we stated that sir Richard Strachan in the Cesar, was off our coast — this was a mistake, he has not, with four other ships of the line, of his fleet, been heard of since the gale.

This day arrived the sloop Director, Tarlington, in 6 days from Bermuda, left there the following ships of war — Veteran, Magicienne, Peterel and Indian. As the Director was coming out, a ship with an admiral's flag, red at the fore, was going in.

Sept. 25.

COMMUNICATION.

The following is a list of the number of English ships that composed the fleet off Trafalgar — with the state they were in after the engagement, and the names and number of vessels that joined the English just before — it is translated from a French official account and deemed correct, and has not been before published here.

Ships dismasted.

	GUNS.
The Victory,	100
Temeraire,	98
Queen,	98
Canopas,	98
Thunderer,	98
Spencer,	74
Swiftsure,	74
<i>In a crippled state,</i>	
The Dreadn.	
La Sarmacie.	
Hardie.	
<i>Sunk in and after the action,</i>	
The Britannia,	100
Prince of Wales,	98
Neptune,	98
Prince,	98
<i>Burnt after the action,</i>	
The Defence,	74
<i>Lost on the coast,</i>	
The Donegal,	80
Tiger,	80
Orion,	74
Monitor,	74
Colossus,	74
Sparta,	74
<i>In good condition,</i>	
The Wildham,	74
Zealous,	74
Conqueror,	74
Revenge,	74
Achilles,	74
Mars,	74
Bellerophon,	74
Poliphemus,	74

Ships that joined before the battle;

Duke of York,	90
Royal Sovereign,	100
with 300,000L sterling on board bound to Malta.	
Swift,	80
dismasted & towed by a frigate	
Lightning,	74
Eagle,	74

From this statement it will appear that although the English obtained the victory, it was obtained with a loss, dreadfully severe on their part, and also with a considerable superiority in number on their side at the commencement of the action, particularly in first rate ships.

Arrived sloop Director, Tarlington, 6 days from Bermuda. On Monday last, in lat. 34° 39', long. 74° 40', spoke brig Franklin, of and bound to New York, 17 days from Trinidad.

The ship Helen, Davis, from this port to the Cape of Good Hope, has put into Charleston.

The ship Maria, Hatton, of this port, has arrived at Bordeaux.

The schooner Swift, Seaward, hence has arrived at Philadelphia.

The schooner Eliza Ann, Herbert, of this port, at Cadiz, bound to Alicant.

The ship Atlantic, Glover, hence for London, was spoke the 9th inst. in lat. 39° 18', long. 66'.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

DIED, on the 26th instant, Elizabeth Hopkins, of the society of Friends, the venerable consort of John Hopkins, sen. of Baltimore county, in the 59th year of her age. Of this amiable lady, it may be said without exaggeration, that she adorned the features of an affectionate wife, tender mother, kind mistress and obliging neighbor. To the distresses of the hungry and the naked, she ever lent an attentive ear, and seldom, very seldom, could her benevolent heart suffer them to depart, until by the glow of satisfaction, or tear of sensibility, she saw them (at least for the moment) happy.

Baltimore Fed. Gaz.

John Bedford, of Philadelphia, has obtained a patent for making "Iron-bound Boots and Shoes," which is stated to be "one of the most economical inventions ever offered to the consideration of the public, for it not only saves immense labor, but materials also." He says, after holding the facility with which the shoes are made, that "if one man and a boy can make as many as six men could, and each pair of those will wear as long as two pairs of the others, this NEW PLAN evidently makes the labor of a man and a boy equivalent to the work of twelve men on the OLD PLAN, and saves half the usual consumption of leather; and should this improvement be extended over the whole of the United States, the saving of labor and leather would be immense."

These goods are principally adapted for the use of people whose occupations cause them to wear out a great number of shoes, and who want strong serviceable shoes at a low price. They would suit farmers, people employed at iron-works, brick-makers, brick-layers, carpenters, seafaring men, and all persons who work in wet or damp places, as they are much more water proof than the common kind — and possess this singular advantage, that the wearer may mend them himself without any difficulty."

INTERESTING LAW CASE.

DAUPHIN COUNTY, SS.

At a court of common pleas, held at Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) in and for the county of Dauphin, the 13th day of September 1806, before the honorable John J. Henry esq. president, and John Gloninger, esq. one of the associate judges of the same court.

The president, managers and company of the Lancaster, Elizabeth town and Middletown Turnpike Road.

vs. Thomas Stubbs, a stockholder in the said road.

Amicable action and judgment be entered for the above sum, subject to the opinion of the court.

Whether, under the act of assembly, incorporating the said company, passed the 5th of March, 1804, Thomas Stubbs, a stockholder in the said road, can be compelled to pay the different proportions of his several subscriptions as they become due. And if the court should be of opinion that the several proportions can be recovered, that the judgment be entered for the plaintiff; but if the court should be of a contrary opinion, then judgment to be entered for the defendant.

On motion and argument, judgment for the plaintiff.

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office,

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A Dervis went to a miser and wanted something of him. "If you consent to a proposal of mine," said the miser, "I will do whatever you require." The dervis asked him what it was. He replied, "never ask me for any thing, and whatever else thou requirest, I will perform."

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

Arrived ship Hero, captain Cole, 55 days from Bremen — with dry goods — to Robert Young.

Spoke on the 14th of August, in lat. 53° 40', long. 26°, ship James, of and for Philadelphia, 38 days out from St. Petersburg, all well. September 8, lat. 42° 34', long. 42° 34', ship Charlotte, of and for Providence, 35 days from Amsterdam. September 19, lat. 40° 30', long. 69°, ship George & Mary, Hyatt, of Providence, two days out for the East Indies, all well.

The ship North American, Tucker of Baltimore, left Bremen 3 days before the Hero sailed.

Captain Cole has obligingly handed us the following list of American vessels left at Bremen July 30th, 1806:

Ships Stratford, Hinckley, of and for Baltimore; Henrietta Lee, of and for do. to sail next day; Commerce, Ford, of and for do. in 4 days; Bividere, Mikels, of and for Philadelphia, unknown; Dispatch, Ramdell, of and for do. Damascotta, Dorendorph, of Bristol, when to sail unknown; United States, Nelson, of Wisconsin, for Charleston; Mary, Fuller, of and for Charleson, b. g. Telemaeus, Goodwin of Boston, for Göttingen.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the market for butchers meat, on Sundays, is suspended until the first of May next.

September 30. dpt

Wants a Situation.

A YOUNG MAN just arrived from London is desirous of employment in a Counting-house or Book-Store, or in any other situation suitable to his ability. He has been regularly brought up to business; understands book-keeping by double entry: He also possesses the practical part of tailoring, velvet, rough calf and half binding: and fattens himself by his ardent and unremitting attention to the interest of his employers he shall merit their respect.

Applications to the printer will be respectfully attended to.

Sept. 30.

TEN DOLLARS

WILL be given as a reward for apprehending a dark mulatto boy, called Griffin Saturn — he is about 14 years of age, small features, slender made, very long eyelashes and high forehead — he is active and brisk, and at times has some small impediment in his speech. His clothes were made of good ticklenburg, and were new when he left home about nine weeks ago. I hired him from Mr. M. Flannery, and have had him nearly three years in the sugar house. He has been harbored by some negroes near the plantations of Mr. James Irvin and Messrs. Korn and Wisemiller. Any reasonable expenses will be added to the reward on bringing him to my sugar house.

William S. Moore.

September 30. dpt

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Alexandria theatre having purchased in the same, to prevent its being re-entered on, for the payment of ground rent, and having agreed to advance the sum of 18 dollars on each share, for the purpose of discharging the incumbrance, give this notice, that the following shares will become forfeited, unless the sum of 18 dollars be paid on the same, on or before the 15th October next, to wit, Margaret West 2 shares; Adam Douglass one share, Stephen Cooke one share, Bernard Chequier one share, and Clotworthy Stephenson one share, and the subscriber is authorized to rent the said theatre to any person applying, either by the night, month or year.

GUY ATKINSON,

Agent for the stockholders.

September 2. 2aw2t150

A neat GIG for Sale.

APPLY TO

Finlay and Cook.

September 12. 2aw4w

Cash given for clean Linen & Cotton Rag by the printer of this paper.

NOTICE

The subscriber offers to Rent,
FOR the next season, his FISHING SHORES,
at Mount Vernon, at one of which there
is a commodious fish house, and about 60 tight
fish-snares, the use of which will be enjoyed by
the tenant during the season. The terms will
be made known by applying to Mr. John Can-
non, at Mount Vernon.

I take this opportunity to forewarn all per-
sons against hunting or in any manner tres-
passing upon my lands in Fairfax county.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount Vernon, Sept. 25 2aw3w

District of Columbia County of Alex-
andria, ss.

July Term, 1806.
Thomas Tunno, Robinson and
Hartshorne, and William
Taylor, complainants.

Robert T. Hooe, James H.
Hooe, and John Muicaster,
trading under the firm of
R.T. Hooe, & Co. and John
and Bennett Forbes, Alex-
ander Henderson, jun. and
John Miller, defendants.

THE defendants Alexander Henderson,
jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not
having entered their appearance and given se-
curity according to the act of assembly and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the court, upon affidavit, that the
said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior,
and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabi-
tants of this district motion of the said com-
plainant, by their counsel, it is ordered, that the
said defendants do appear here on the first
day of November term next and answer the
bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in both of the pub-
lic newspapers published in Alexandria for two
months successively, and that another copy be
posted at the front door of the court house of
said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEX-
ANDRIA, ss.

July Term, 1806.
William Colston, Complainant,
vs.

Augustine George, Martin
George, and Jesse Hammond,
Defendants.

THE defendants Augustine George, and
Martin George, not having entered their
appearance and given security according to the
act of assembly and the rules of this court, and
it appearing to the satisfaction of the court,
upon affidavit, that the said defendants Augustin-
e George, and Martin George, are not inhabi-
tants of this district—on motion of the com-
plainant by his counsel, it is ordered, That the
said defendants, Augustine George,—
and Martin George, do appear here on the
first day of November term next, and enter
their appearance to the suit and give security
for performing the decrees of the court; and
that the other defendant Jesse Hammond, do
not pay away, convey, or secrete, the debts
by him owing to or the estate and effects in
his hands, belonging to the said absent defen-
dants Augustine George, and Martin George,
until the further order or decree of the court—
and that a copy of this order be forthwith in-
serted in both of the public newspapers pub-
lished in this county for two months suc-
cessively, and that another copy be posted at the
front door of the court-house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 4. d2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, COUNTY OF ALEX-
ANDRIA, ss.

July Term, 1806.

William Garland, Complainant,
vs.

Thomas White, Josiah Faxon,
Dwight Metcalf, & Joseph
Baxter, jun. trading
under the firm of Faxon,
Metcalf and Co. Defendants.

THE defendant Thomas White, not having
entered his appearance and given secu-
rity according to the act of assembly and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to the sa-
tisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the
said defendant Thomas White, is not an inhabi-
tant of this district—on motion of the com-
plainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the
said defendant Thomas White, do appear here
on the first day of November term next and
enter his appearance to the suit and give se-
curity for performing the decrees of the court,
and that the other defendants Faxon, Metcalf
and Company, do not pay away, convey or se-
crete, the debts by them owing to or the estate
or effects in their hands belonging to the said
absent defendant Thomas White, until the
further order or decree of the court; and that
a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in
both of the public newspapers published in
this county for two months successively, and
that another copy be posted at the front door
of the court house of said county.

A copy—Teste.

G. Deneale, c. c.

September 13. d2m

ALL persons having any claims on, or
due, to the late firm of Macleod & Lums-
den, painters, &c. of this place, are requested
to make immediate settlement with the sur-
viving partner.

Daniel Macleod.

September 25. eof

JUST RECEIVED.

By the brig *Friendship*, captain Baxter, from
Boston and Passamaquoddy,

85 tons Plaster Paris

5 pipes Holland Gun, and

220 reams Wrapping Paper.

Also, an assortment of

Ladies and Misses Morocco Slippers,

Which will be opened immediately at the

store of

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Corner of Prince and Water streets.

Who have on hand,

4 pipes 4th proof Brandy

30 hds. retailing Molasses

50 lbs. No. 1 and 2 Boston Beef

20 boxes Mould Candles

30 do. Dift. do.

15 quintals Cod Fish,

And a quantity of Hingham Boxes.

Also—a general assortment of Shoes.

All of which will be disposed of on moderate
terms. Apply as above.

September 23. cod2w

JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by the Subscriber,
A quantity of very large LISBON

LEMONS, very low, either whole-
sale or retail.

MATTHEW EAKIN.

September 22. Staw2w

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, by the Subscriber,
Fifty boxes of the first quality Ha-
vana SEGARS—and one leg first quality

CHEWING TOBACCO.

Jesse Talbot.

September 19. eo

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING
A HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street,
near the corner, together with a Frame Building
on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets,
now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but
would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—
For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r of
B. DANDREIDGE, deceased.

September 18. eo

FOR SALE,

Pork in barrels

New York prime and cargo beef

Hyson skin and } FEAS

Souchong

Russia Duck, and

A few kegs Essence of Spruce, by

Daniel Murgatroyd.

May 6. eo

WANTED,

A STEADY, sober, honest, industrious
man, to attend to the concerns of a large
farm. Liberal wages will be given to a person
who can bring good recommendations.

C. Alexander.

September 10. cod3w

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE
he now occupies in King-street, two
doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand for
retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to
almost any other in town—and it would be a
most eligible situation for a Mechanic in any
branch of business.—Possession will be given
he first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22. eo

FOR SALE,

Kanawhy Land, of the first quality:

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek,
which is a branch of Elk river into which
empties, about 40 miles above the confluence
of Elk with the great Kanawhy.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Pluck
creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor,
I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as
he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is
fertile. Mr. B. Reid also informs me that
he has seen persons who have been on the land,
and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N.E. of Kanawhy
court-house; in a healthy country, eligible
situation, and proffers to the industrious every
comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and
extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this
tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in
two annual instalments; or property in Alex-
andria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in
exchange.

THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th. eo

Cash, and the highest price given
for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by
the Printer of this paper.

PUBLIC NOTICE

To the Inhabitants of Alexandria.

THE Assessors' returns, not being made
as early as usual, has of course prevent-
ed any calling for taxes due the corporation,
until this late period: I therefore hope that
every person will be prepared to discharge
them at the first call, as very little indulgence
can be given.

Abel Janney, Collector.

September 26. 2awtw

WAYNE AND BUTTS,

Tobacconists,

UNION-STREET, ALEXANDRIA;

Have on hand and offer for Sale,

Best American and Spanish Se-
gars.

LIKEWISE,

CHEWING TOBACCO,

Of the first quality.

soAll of which will be sold on the most rea-
sonable terms.

September 18. eo61

JOHN WATTS,

ALEXANDRIA,

Has just received, per the William Murdoch,
via Baltimore, from London, a complete as-
sortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual

customers, viz.

Gentlemen's Silk and Cotton Hose

Do. silk and leather Gloves

Ladies' silk and cotton Hose

Do. silk and leather Gloves

Silk and cotton Chambray Muslins

3-8, 7-8 and 9-8 undressed gingham

Figured and plain Jaconet Cambricks

Plain and figured Jaconet Muslin

India Book Muslin

White and colored Cambricks

Plain and figured Leno Muslin

Leno Shawls and Veils

Italian Crapics and Lutestrings

London Chintzes and Calicos

White and colored Jeans

Cambric Dimities

First chop long Nankeens

Marseilles Jean and Muslinet Waistcloths

Brown and scarlet Bandawoos

Rral Madras Handkerchiefs

3-4, 4-4 and 8-8 damask Shawls

Diaper Table Cloths

Russia Sheetings

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres

2 pieces Salisbury Cloth

3 bales India goods

7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens

White and brown Platillas

Umbrellas and Parasols

German Ticklenburgs

White and brown rolls

Bed Ticking

Apron and shirting Checks

Waldron's grass and cradling Scythes

Weeding Hoes assorted in casks

Gentlemen's best London Hats, &